

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th inst. about nine in the morning the Marquis de Gallo arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Fingertor, where he had a long conference with the Emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, Baron Thugut, with whom he had a long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances. The negotiations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the Emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the Emperor, therefore, must tacitly submit to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen and the House of Austria cannot be expected easily to abandon its great interests in Italy, we are not without fears that hostilities may again re-commence.

His Imperial majesty intends going about the end of the month to Stein, where he will review the army of the Hungarian levy.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the Emperor has ordered that the fourteen battalions of reserve in that kingdom shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

Gen. Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian army, is already arrived at Gortz.

On the 15th inst. the frigate Dalmatian ship, of 8 guns, sailed from Zara, under the Austrian flag.

LONDON, August 9.

We have reason to apprehend, that the presence of Mr. Ellis at the conferences at Liff has a most disastrous influence in view, disastrous not merely to Great Britain, but to humanity. The letter of Lord Malmesbury, at the breaking up of the last embassy, disclosed the horrid system which our ministers have been brought by mercenary counsels to cherish with complacency. No man who feels for the rights of his species surely no man who professes to be a Christian, can look to the dismal prospect of national arrangements for perpetrating human slavery, and for making it the object of guarantee without breathing a curse of execration on the perpetrators.

Previously to the return of the emigrant priests to France, who are all supplied with money from this country to take them thither, they are obliged it is now known by their superiors in London, to take an oath not to administer the ceremonies of church to any person whatever in possession of any portion of confiscated or church land. This system being rigidly adhered to in France, blood has been shed in consequence of it. (Courier.) August 10.

The demand made by the French, of a restitution of the conquests made by England from the Dutch, seems, as we before stated, to be the grand thorn the only obstacle to peace. We still continue to think that the negotiation will at length have an unsuccessful termination.

Intrigue is now employing all its arts at the Hague, at Madrid, at Paris and at Liff. On the effects that these manoeuvres are likely to produce, it would be vain for us—it would be vain for the wisest politician to offer any speculative opinion. Indeed the present situation of Europe baffles all speculation.

Barthelemy may be an advocate for peace, but he will not forget that still he is a Frenchman. Barthelemy will hardly sell his country, as the late queen of France did, in the commercial treaty, or consent to unreasonable sacrifices in our favor.

The Paris papers which arrived yesterday, contain the following articles: Fresh letters from Cadiz and Madrid confirm the intelligence of the English having been forced to raise the blockade of Cadiz; that they had

cut their cables, and been obliged to retreat in great disorder; and that the Spanish squadron, consisting of 20 sail of the line, had got out and put forth in pursuit of them. It is added, that confidence had revived at Cadiz, and it was hoped that before fifteen days should expire, public credit would revive, and commerce begin again with activity.

"We see, we feel, we can now as it were, lay our finger," says the Republican Francois, "on the ORLEANS FACION, in every thing that has lately taken place. Recollecting what has passed, and considering the personages that are now exhibiting on the grand scene, it is impossible not to perceive its influence. Moreover, the calculation that this party may make is a very simple one; and its hopes are far from being ridiculous when we consider that its greatest enemies render it the greatest services. The men who compose it, reason, I imagine, thus: Here is one set of people who (say they) at all events, wish for the old government. By praising the past and abusing the present, they endeavor to re-establish all the old municipal institutions and customs. They will certainly not succeed to the extent of their wishes; that is possible—but they will at length succeed in making a grand impression on the public mind in favor of Royalty. This favorable disposition, opposed, combated, attenuated, modified, by the powerful, energetic and invincible interests which have taken root in the course of the revolution, and by the new ideas to which the revolution has given birth, will finally produce the desired effect, and create the necessity of a king; but of a king which shall be the offspring of the revolution, and which shall enter into a compact with it. Suppose a body launched forth, that two contending forces shall draw in opposite directions—it retires from, or, if you please, it approaches equally both of them, in keeping the line which is called diagonal. France is the body, and the Orleans faction persuades itself, and not without much apparent reason that it will be placed precisely in this diagonal line. Thus it naturally expects to turn to its own profits the efforts that are made by the two contending parties; and it would be absurd to suppose it does not excite them. If the pure Royalists, as they call themselves, were convinced of these facts, they would not be so very zealous in their endeavors to point out to us the beauty and advantages of a system that the very *ne plus ultra* of their exertions cannot revive but in a manner that would by no means agree with their wishes and their hopes; for all that it would accomplish would be, to place the executive power in the hands of one person, and to make it hereditary leaving the other parts of the government, such as they exist at present, or, at least, without making such alterations in it as would answer their chimerical wishes. It appears, and indeed we hear it repeated every day, that the greatest obstacle that presents itself to an event of this kind, exists in the interest of the present executive power to prevent it. I will not, however, conceal my opinion even on this point—This interest on which so much stress is laid, is not so imperious as some persons are inclined to believe. A precarious power, a power that it is necessary one day to resign, is not a very strong motive of opposition to such an event, inasmuch as they hold it may render their condition better, by favoring the views of those who may wish to render power more lasting.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

July 28.

The minister for foreign affairs presented the Turkish ambassador to the Directory; he gave in the Ferman to the president and addressed a speech to the Directory in the Turkish language. His first Drogoman repeated it in French, in the following terms: "The Sultan who at present reigns so gloriously over the Ottoman Empire, sovereign of two continents & of two seas, the most majestic, the most formidable, the most magnanimous and the most powerful emperor, whose splendor is equal to that of Darius, and whose dominion is equal to that of Alexander, my most beloved lord and master, has charged me to present to his sincere friends, the most honorable and the most magnificent French republic, this gracious imperial letter, filled with sentiments of the most perfect friendship, and the most pure affection. He has sent me ambassador to the republic, to augment by the assistance of the most high, the friendship and harmony which has so long and so solidly subsisted between the sublime Porte and France. If it pleases God, I shall have nothing more at heart during my residence here, than to effect the means of strengthening those bonds of pure and sincere friendship between those two great powers."

The president of the Directory replied: "Mr. ambassador of the sublime Porte, and friend of the Italian Selim, in sending you to represent him as his ordinary ambassador to the French Republic, has given a most precious pledge of his friendship, and of his desire to continue without alteration that regard which has so long subsisted between France and the Ottoman empire. The Executive Directory will omit nothing, Mr. ambassador, to convince you that they participate with you in a desire so beneficial to both nations."

This speech was translated to the ambassador by the interpreter of the Directory.

The ambassador saluted the Directory, and placed himself on a seat appropriated for foreign ministers.

The minister for foreign affairs presented the Marquis Maffini, minister plenipotentiary from Rome to the Directory.

Having delivered his letters of credence to the Directory, he said:

CITIZENS DIRECTORS, The eagerness which his holiness feels to give a public proof of his friendship for the French Republic has procured me the honor of expressing his sentiments to you. His holiness flatters himself that you will be convinced of the sincerity of his sentiments when you see the executive

PARIS, 19 Thermidor, Aug. 6.

We have every reason to think, that the report of the redemption of hostilities in Italy, between the republicans and Austrian troops, is entirely without foundation. In our opinion there is still every prospect of peace with the house of Austria, notwithstanding the negotiations are at this time so much protracted.

The very moderate conclusions, in the report made yesterday to the council of five hundred by the commission of inspectors, relative to the march of troops, have surprised many persons, who expected to hear that a proposition would be made for a decree of accusation against the three members who composed the majority of the directory. These persons have been altogether mistaken, and perhaps will be for a long time to come.

We are assured, that the directory have received the original order of march given to the troops by the war commission, Lefage.

We just learn, that the directory has decided that the territory of Lege shall not be considered an integral part of the empire, but shall remain united to the French republic. It is added that this decision has occasioned the negotiations with the emperor to be broken off.

We were assured yesterday, that Pichegrue had fat out for Rheims, for the purpose of concerting with the commanders of the army, and of obtaining that by persuasion which it would be extremely dangerous for the two parties to commit to the fate of arms. Ibid.

with which he fulfills his engagements, though at the price of the greatest sacrifices. His holiness always recollected with regret what passed at Rome, relative to the secretary Badoeville, and knows that evil disposed persons, wishing to destroy the harmony subsisting between the two states, have imputed the guilt of that transaction to the government, though it could neither force nor prevent it. I can for myself declare, that I was employed to calm the popular commotion, to take every measure for the safety of the French, and to give all possible consolation to the family of the unfortunate and innocent victims. My cares were not altogether useless; and it gave me great satisfaction that they were not. I hope nevertheless, that I shall be still more fortunate in the honorable and important mission with which my sovereign has entrusted me. I am sure I shall be successful, since the harmony which now subsists between the two governments, gives to my country the strongest reasons to hope that my most ardent wishes will be fulfilled."

The President replied:

"Mr. minister plenipotentiary from Rome, the bonds which have united the French nation and that of Italy which constitutes the temporal dominions of the pope were too important to both parties not to induce the Executive Directory to hasten to re-establish them as soon as it could be done consistently with the reciprocal dignity of the two nations. They flatter themselves, that that connection which is equally advantageous to the prosperity of both nations, will refuse its ancient strength, and that it is the consequence of a peace as dear to his holiness as it is to you. The Executive Directory feels with pleasure, Mr. ambassador, that his holiness has made choice of you to maintain this happy harmony."

BOSTON, September 25.

We were in hopes this day to have announced the launch of the frigate Constitution;—but after two attempts, on Wednesday and Friday last, to set her afloat she stuck, and now remains in perfect safety, on the ways on which she was constructed.

September 26.

Letters from Liff dated in August, mention, that a mutiny had happened at that island on board the Liberator, English man of war. The sailors drove the officers below, and kept them confined for several days, insisting on treating solely with the captain for an advance of pay, and a redress of sundry stated grievances. These demands being acceded to, they released the officers, and returned to their duty.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Boston, under an act entitled an act to ascertain the boundary of land and for other purposes, on the 22d day of November next at the late dwelling of John Palmer dec. in the said county of Suffolk, on Townsend's creek, thence to proceed to and prove and perquisite testimony concerning a claim built by John Townsend and called for in an entry of 1050 acres in the name of John Melton, and do such things respecting the said claim, as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN PALMER, Jun.

Executor of

JOHN PALMER, Dec.

October 18th, 1807.

On the 6th of November next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Suffolk county, on an entry of 1050 acres of land, made in the name of William McGee, on Townsend's creek, and there to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony, respecting the said entry, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Samuel Thomson.

This is to give the public notice, that whereas, I had a bond on Thomas Violet, for one hundred pounds, dated March 23d 1795—said bond was left in Woodford's care, and is mislaid & cannot be had. Therefore this is to give the public notice, that my receipt of receipts, are good against said bond.

JOHN LOVE.

October 17th 1797.
Blank Deeds register at this Office.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, October 28, 1797.

A curious treatise has been recently published in France, on the subject of equality. This work, in the line of political literature, is one of the most nervous that has appeared since the time of Rousseau. It is delicate of method, of regularity of plan, but discovers the reflections of an elevated mind, vast, profound, and perfectly acquainted with men and varied in historical research. He dwells on the various particular questions relative to the art of governing men. The author is very guarded when he falls on philosophical principles. He does not dispute with the most extravagant demerits the principles on which they found their system of political belief, and he even surrenders to them in some degree, their favourite scheme; but at the same time he takes away one of their leading principles, their universal persuasion that "the social state originates in nature or morality; or that it is founded on any such basis." He insists that political society is positively contrary to nature, and can subsist only by a sort of artificial organization, no way connected with the general laws of nature, that controul the universe. For a state of society, says he, there are two truths that seem to contradict each other; speculative and practical truths. Speculative (or metaphysical truths) are conformable to the general laws of nature; and the others regard mankind in the abstract. With the former the whole should controul a part; in the other, a part ought to command the whole. According to this writer it is evident that a people unlimitedly possess within themselves sovereignty, as existing in the general mass of individuals. It is mathematically true to be sure, that the whole is greater than a part, but this writer maintains that in the artificial order of civil society, invented by man, the natural sovereignty of a people ought to disappear. Then (says he) all exchanged, a part becomes greater than the whole, and for the good of the whole a part becomes omnipotent. Men yield to the imperious necessity of things; and to be a little at rest, they condescend to elevate others above themselves to be governed by. After long positions of this kind, the writer infers that the social structure can have no solid foundation except on the principle of inequality—not only (says he) that inequality in or out of office; or from accidental varieties of means, abilities, faculties, genius, or aptitude. But I talk of hereditary inequality, supported by the influence of prejudice, and every illusion of human authority.

He allows, however, that personal distinctions need bear too hard on individuals of finite talents, and that rank should be put into such a view, and so modified as that the meanest citizen, might have a chance of attaining to the highest grades, in virtue of the progressive contact of every intermediate rank—thus, says he, would more easily be repaired the losses occasioned by the extinction or degeneracy of families; and merit, as well as fortune, would be gratified in its claims."

GOSHEN, (N. Y.) Sept. 28. On Friday morning the 18th instant, an attempt was made by a negro boy about 15 or 16 years of age, to murder Mrs. Van Inwagen, the wife of David Van Inwagen, with whom he lived, of Peenpack, in Ulster county. Mrs. Van Inwagen having been from home the evening preceeding, he attempted to get to bed to her, but she struck him several times, and ordered him out, which he at length obeyed. In the morning Mrs. Van Inwagen after milking, ordered him to drive away the cows and go to plowing, he started, but soon returned, the ordered a second time, but he refused, took an axe, and whetted it, and set it by the leach tub where she had been at work, when she ordered him a third time to go to ploughing, telling him if he did not go she would acquaint her father-in-law, who owned the negro, and who lived about a quarter of a mile distant, and started to go, having got about half the way, the negro caught her and attempted with a large knife to cut her throat, but cut to

high that the jaw bone prevented it from killing her, he made a second attempt upon the other side, but her resistance was prevented, the then endeavored to wrest the knife from him which he at length effected, having cut her hand in fifteen places to the bone, he then threw her down and pulled her by the arm about six yds and took a stone with which he struck her several times, but it not being large enough to dispatch her, he threw it down and took a larger one, with which he cut five considerable holes in her skull: by this time her cries had reached her father-in-law's family, who immediately ran to her assistance, and the negro made his escape; he has since been taken, and was tried yesterday week by three justices, who ordered him to receive thirty three lashes, which was put in immediate execution.

To be Sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
THE estate of Joseph Jackson, deceased, consisting of four likely American born Negroes, Horses, Cattle, sheep and Hogs, the hogs will be the greater part of them Pork, a large quantity of Corn, Wheat & Oats, Household & Kitchen furniture, also farming tools of all kinds and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, on the plantation whereon the said Jackson formerly lived, in Lincoln county, about two miles from Stanford. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over thirty shillings, by giving bond with approved security, and all of that amount and under to be paid down. The sale will begin the 27th day of November next, and continue till all the estate is sold good attendance will be given by
LEHMAN JACKSON, and
ZACHARIAH SHACKELFORD. Exrs.
October 13, 1797. 3t

Taken up by the subscriber, near the Crab orchard, a bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, no brand, about thirteen and a half hands high, small star: appraised to 6l. 10s.
RICHARD CHURCHILL.
September 15.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Hardin, will attend on the 8th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next day, at the beginning of a 550 acre entry of Michael Mires's entered March 16th 1781, in said Court of Order creek, about three miles from John May's entry of 2702 acres on said creek—then and there to take depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, and do such other acts as are deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Michael Mires.

October 6, 1797.

NOTICE,

TO those whom it may concern, that I am agent for Barber and company, shall apply to the worshipful county court of Hardin county, to establish a town on the Ohio river, on the lower side of Doe run adjoining the said run, on the lands of Barber, Barber and Company. SAMUEL RICE.
September 13, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the county court for Lincoln county, to have a town established on my land at the Crab orchard, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.
SIMON ENGLEMAN.
October 12, 1797.

Notice is hereby given, that I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act entitled an act to ascertain the boundary of land, and for other purposes, on the 23d day of November next, at my own house on Townfield's creek, in the said county of Bourbon, then and there to take depositions and perpetuate the special calls of survey in my own name of 1000 acres on preemption warrant, and to do such other things respecting the said entry and survey as may be thought proper and agreeable to law.
ENOS M'DONOLD.
October 18th, 1797.

LOST yesterday, in Lexington or within half a mile of that place on the Georgetown road, a copy of David Perey's will—an article of agreement between said Perey and Francis Dill, &c. wrapped in a Newspaper, and delivering them to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, shall be handsomely rewarded.
October 28,

VALUABLE MILITARY AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber means to remain in the state of Kentucky until December next, for the purpose of offering for sale the following tracts of LAND, to wit:

1000 Acres of First Rate LAND, North-West of the Ohio, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, on Paint creek, patented to Peregrine Fitzhugh, Esquire.

1333 Acres North-West of the Ohio, on the waters of Lee's creek, a branch of Paint creek, near the Kettlelake fork, patented to P. Fitzhugh, Esquire.

1426 Acres North-West of the Ohio, on the waters of the Rocky fork of Paint creek, patented also to P. Fitzhugh, Esquire, for his services as an officer in the American war. These lands are not far distant from Chillicothe town, and must be of great value to the emigrants attending to that situation, it being well known that the lands generally on Paint creek are equal if not superior to any in that territory.

The new road leading from the Little Miami to Chillicothe, runs within two or three miles of these lands, where the settlement is now extending very fast up the falls of paint.

6000 Acres, surveyed for Warner Lewis, a military claim, on the Little Miami, which I am told is equal to any in that country.

Also, 10,000 Acres of Land, in this state, located at a very early date, near the three forks of the Kentucky river, in Clarke county.

An indisputable title will be given to the above lands, and a bargain to any person that would take the whole together; otherwise a would accommodate a purchaser with lots of 200 acres, for ready money only. The terms of sale will be made known by application to Hugh McIlvaine, Esquire, in Lexington; Mr. Devall Payne, seven miles from Washington, or on personal application to me, who may be generally heard of by enquiry at Mr. Burgess's tavern.

WM. P. BAYLY.

Washington Town, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE—That whereas John Hickman, on the 23rd day of April 1780, made an entry of 8200 acres in Kentucky, in virtue of a warrant for military services performed by him in the last war, lying on the head of Little Kentucky, and Bartlett's Folly, a branch of Dreamer's creek, running in to the north side, to include the head branches of both creeks, and the county court of Shelby at their July term, appointed certain commissioners to ascertain and prove the special calls in said entry under the act of assembly in that case made and provided. This is therefore to notify all persons concerned, that I will attend with said commissioners, on the said entry, on the fifth day of November next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to ascertain the special calls in said entry, and do whatever else the said commissioners shall deem necessary to perpetuate the said claim, agreeably to the said act of assembly.

CHARLES LYNCH,
For John Hickman.

September 19,
Commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington county will meet on the 10th Monday in November next, at John Mulderough's, James Cloyd's, Samuel Lawrence's, David Lawrence's, Henry Butler's, Thomas Arckle's, Solomon Lawrence's, John Simpson's, John M. Murray's, John Lawrence's, and Samuel Lawrence's preemptions, on the rolling fork of Salt river, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in the said preemptions and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

I am empowered to sell the following tracts of land, to wit:
1413 acres, on Panther creek, Nelson county.
2000 acres, ditto.
2000 acres, ditto.
2000 acres, near the mouth of Green river, Bourbon county.
3000 acres, Bourbon county, on the waters of Big Sandy.
500 acres, ditto, on the waters of the North fork of Licking, and waters of Johnson's fork of Licking.
200 acres, Fayette county, near the dividing ridge between the fork of Licking and Johnson's.
2000 acres, of Continental Military land on the Ohio river, and Potomac creek.
2000 acres, ditto, on the waters of Clay lick creek.
1000 acres, ditto, on Clay lick creek; waters of Cumberland the terms may be known by application to Mr. Samuel Ayresin, Lexington, or Mr. Acillie Sneed in Frankfort, or to the subscriber.

JOHN D. ALEX.

BIBLE.

FOUR different sizes of the Bible have now passed through the press, of the proprietor of this paper, viz:—a folio, with fifty copperplate representations of Scripture history—Royal Quarto, with and without Concordance.—Large demy Octavo with and without Apocrypha—also, demy quarto, or the common small bible: This last is just issued from the press, the types for which were procured at a great expence, are exceedingly well executed, and employed a number of workmen 4 years to complete them. They are now all standing, and are to be kept ready at all times for the press, in the same manner as they are at the royal printing-offices in London and Edinburgh, and the University printing houses of Oxford and Cambridge in England: A constant supply (of coarse and fine copies) bound or in sheets, and in any quantity, will be kept for sale by the editor, at the Worcester Book Store. As the execution of the plan on which this small bible is printed, in order to make the price proportionably low to those imported from Scotland and England, has been attended with a very heavy expence to the undertaker, and employed a large capital than any work issued from an American press, he hopes suitable encouragement will be given to the undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas will be much obliged to such of his typographical brethren in the United States, who print newspapers to publish the foregoing

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Cumberland, one bay mare, and one bay year old horse colt, the mare about four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus P, her near hind foot white, trois, appraised to 12l the colt 4l.

One bay mare, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus P, appraised to 12l.

JOHN WOODRIDGE.

August 1.

ISRAEL HUNF. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Morrison. He flatters himself that the neatness and excellence of his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

The public I presume, has seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the design of injuring me, in the sale of my lands. Their publication (malicious as it is) should pass, unheeded, but that I am apprehensive my silence might be construed into a confession of their charges and an acknowledgment of their claim.—Now I do assert that I never sold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can he legally claim a foot of property under me.—If he could, why did not he claim it immediately, under him, make it appear? I have been three years constantly in this state, and always desirous that my land disputes might be terminated, as during their continuance I have been exposed to much trouble and expence. Therefore, in all this time little, or nothing has been done by my opponents. Messrs. Cox and Fenwick have published that for all the lands advertised by them, a suit has been commenced in the court of Quarter Sessions for Fayette. That I deny. 'Tis true a summons issued against me in the Fayette District, in April last, but is equally true, that the complaints have never yet been tried. From those circumstances, the justice I think myself a just estimate of the validity of their title. A claim so important, if it could have been established, would not have been so long neglected; or, at least, after commencing suit, they would have pursued it with more keenness if they had imagined they had any chance of success. 'Tis true, I shall continue to sell, and I trust I shall be able to remove the doubts of any person who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future know, that I despise the hypocritical craft of their publications. After accusing me of fraudulent intentions against innocent people, they kindly say they have no intention of injuring me. Let me ask the gentlemen if they would not think such a charge injurious? To men, indeed it might not do so—but most men would feel it hardly as a spite of their fawning compliances, would consent it as I do.

B. NETHERLAND.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Was I right or was I not?

Was I right or was I not?
Tell me girls, and tell me true;
You I mean wad've husbands got,
Was I wrong to do so too?
No—'in face to die a maid
Me'er was nuzant to be lot:
Hymen call'd and I obey'd,
Was I right or was I not?

When the youth that pleas'd my mind,
Told his love in language sweet,
Could I see him fond and kind
Sigh and languish at my feet?
No, no, no, it was in vain,
Frowns and threats were quite forgot,
Soon at church I was his pain,
Was I right or was I not?

This I know, a single life
Never was dear'd to me;
No, no, no, 'tis naught but strife,
That you surely will agree;
Girls get married—that's your plan,
Cupid will add the plot:
Then, like me, secure your man—
Was I right or was I not?

ANECDOTE. Of Doctor Franklin.

The following, like most of Dr. Franklin's observations, will apply to more cases than the original. Soon after the American war, some gentlemen in conversation with him, intimated, that the independence of the United States could not be ascribed to the bravery of their troops. "And yet," the philosopher coolly replied, "the New-England militia at the battle of Lexington, under many disadvantages, left more of the British troops dead on the field than what they lost of their own." "No wonder," said an Englishman, "for I am told your people fired from behind walls & fences, on the exposed British troops." "Nothing more probable," replied the Philosopher, "but in America as in England, every wall has two sides."

SPANISH PROVERB.

Few die of hunger, an hundred thousand of farceits.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON Thursday 22 day of November next, the tract of land where capt. John Ellis, deceased, formerly lived, containing 338 acres, lying 8 miles from Lexington, on the main road to Clarke court-house, by way of Schrode's. There are three improvements on said tract, one containing 7 or 8 acres cleared, a frame dwelling house, 24 by 22, with three rooms below and two above, two stone chimneys with two fire places in each, a good kitchen and meat house, a large hewed log barn, with several other convenient houses, a peach orchard of about 500 trees, and a small apple and cherry orchard. There is about 30 acres cleared on the other two improvements, with several good cabins.

Also, a small tract of 47 acres, lying within half a mile of the above, there is a good cabin on it, and 7 or 8 acres cleared. The whole of the land will be sold together, or in parcels, as will best suit the purchaser, on the day of sale. There will be twelve months credit allowed the purchaser, his giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the date, if not punctually paid. Attendance will be given on the premises by.

TIMOTHY PARISH,
JAMES PARRIS,
LINCOLN BURRAGE,
JOHN MARTIN,
ROBT. BUCKNER,
JACOB FERRACK,
A. MONTGOMERY.

Sept. 30, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison county, near the mouth of Tate's creek, a bright bay Mare, judged to be two years old last spring, four white feet, neither docked nor branded, about thirteen hands three inches high, mane hangs the near side, a long star in her forehead—appraised to 121.

WALTER ADAMS.

August 28, 1797.

Dialogues on Universal Restoration for sale,

WANTED.

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO, delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

October 20, 1797.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

March 16, 1797.

FOR SALE, 40 Acres of Military Land.

LIVING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Avon Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.
The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acres sold, as may best suit the purchasers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's business. Also two or three

48 Good Journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.
Lexington, April 12.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a VERY LITTLE YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LITTLE NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted horse called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclined to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cave run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

THE MANAGERS of the Lexington Chances of Fortune, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pollock, of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

Jockey-Club.

At a meeting of the Lexington JOCKEY CLUB, at Messrs. Pollock & Wait's on Tuesday, October 17, 1797.

Resolved, That there be a Puss run for over the Lexington Course, on the Second Wednesday, and the two following days in November next, the first day, four miles, the heats, the second day, three miles, the heats, and, the third day, (for four years old and under,) two miles, the heats; aged horses carrying 130lb.—fix years old 120lb.—five ditto, 110lb.—four ditto, 100lb.—three ditto, feather.

Resolved, That Samuel Downing A. Holmes, G. Anderson, R. W. Downing, and J. B. January, be a committee to admit persons wishing to become members of this club.

From the Minutes,

C. BANKS, Secy.

31 NOTICE.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS HAS recommenced business in the Brick Store opposite the Court house, lately occupied by Hugh M'Ilvain Esq. where he has to dispose of, a great variety of articles, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, And a small quantity of PATENT MEDICINE.

LAND FOR SALE.

101 THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

For sale, THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, attor-in-fact for THOS. HOLT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-west of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of said ore has been ascertained by Mr. Sangrain of Lexington, to whom a person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Lick, which empties a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio—a stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander W. and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward and properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, Exrs.
JOHN COBURN, Exrs.
JOHN BRADFORD, Exrs.
Lexington, April 12, 1797.

John M'Dowell and Daniel Wernham Plaintiffs

Christopher Bryant, Jacob Noyes, Edward Worthington, William Veatch, Elizabeth Veatch, Thomas Shipton, William Shepherd and Mary Shepherd, Defendants.

10 In Chancery.

The defendants not having entered their appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the complainant by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear before the court on the 18th day of November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.) To be.

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

For Sale, THE LOTS IN NEW-GARDEN.

NEW-GARDEN is a town lately laid out on an eligible situation, on part of that tract of land, well known by the name of English's Station, on the fourth bank of Dick's river, in the neighborhood of a very fertile settlement. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many advantages that accompany New-Garden; its situation in good springs, good timber, land and lime-stones (which are essential for building,) thro' which passes the great influx of emigration from the Eastern States to Kentucky.

The sale of said lots will commence on the premises on the 15th of November next, and will continue until the 5th, where due attention will be given by the subscriber or his agent—the purchaser giving bond and approved security—one third of the purchase money to be paid down three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; at which time a general warranty deed will be executed for said lots.

Lucas Sullivan,

Five Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from my plantation the latter end of September last, a bay Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, a long bob tail, branded on the near hantock thus W, paces and trots, I think he has a small star in his forehead, I will give the above reward to any Person who will deliver said horse to me or to Col. James F. Moore at Mann's lick to whom he belongs.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

John McClelland, complainant,

George Clarke, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

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The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.) To be.

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FOR SALE, For Cash and Country Produce,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and one acres and a half, twenty-five of which are cleared—The land is of good quality, well watered and timbered, and has on it three cabins and a peach orchard, situated on the Kentucky river, between Jack's and Tate's creeks, about fifteen miles from Lexington, and well situated for a ferry. An indisputable title will be given—For particulars enquire of

FOYZER & Co.

Lexington, Oct. 18.

Franklin District (to wit.)

August Term, 1797.

John Patrick, Complainant,

James Wilkinson, and McConnell's heirs et al Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the court that the order to advertise, formerly awarded herein, against the defendant Wilkinson, has not been published agreeable to law, and the said James still appearing to be no inhabitant of this state, and having also failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to a rule of court—it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next December term of this court, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Hickman's meeting-house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the state-house in the town of Frankfort.

(A Copy.) To be.

Willis Lee, C. F. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ATSO,

2200 acres of good LAND,

On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthia. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will sell it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST.

Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not wish to settle at this time, may rest assured that they shall have done with at the law office, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 15th day of December next.

GEO. TAGGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,

for sale at this Office.